FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1888.

We shall commence next Sunday, May 13. dication of a tremendously interesting novel by W. CLARK RUSSELL, It is ded on the weird and mysterious old founded on the light Dutchman.

The Movement Against the Tariff.

Opinions have differed as to the true nature of the movement against the tariff for which President CLEVELAND laid down the programme in his last message, and for which, after preparing the working plan, the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS began active operations in Congress. It has been credited with various degrees of tolerance or intolgrance of the system of protection, which every one agreed it was intended to revolutionize more or less. We propose to consider there the opinions or expressions of those only whose well-known sympathies and records justly entitle them to be regarded as the political or journalistic advopates, promoters, and leaders of the move-ters, and to learn, as distinctly as is possible, the fundamental agreement and pur-

There is a wide range for the demonstration of these purposes. Leaving out the past, with the agitation attending the Presidential sefeat of Gen. HANCOCK, and the sudden stimulus with which it was renewed at the successful election of Mr. CARLISLE to the kership of the House, the comparatively bort but distinct period, beginning from the tariff message of President CLEVELAND and extending to the present day, provides an unprecedented supply of hopeful and enthusiastic discussion on the part of the tariff reformers, as they are pleased to call themselves, all tending in the same direction and imed at the same mark.

Up to the deliverance of this message, dent CLEVELAND had been economically an unknown quantity. He had been originally presented as the Democratic candidate with the assurance of his unalloyed sympathy with the prevailing sentiments of the communi-.ties whose electoral votes were to decide the election. To confirm his character on this point, the great Democratic champion and bulwark of protection, the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, was called alone to lead the battle at the point where the issue was destaive: and with superhuman effort he carried the day for the Democracy-barely. Besides this signal elevation of Mr. Ran-DALL as the representative of the ideas promised in the election of Mr. CLEVELAND. the candidate himself had spoken in a manner to allay suspicion of his personal convictions, and so the tariff idea was superseded by other issues of the canvass. However, when as President Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S economic principles excited more pressing speculation, the information on the subject was increased very little. The crisis of the second Morrison bill did not bring out any authoritative criticism from the White House, and that episode passed without further addition to public knowledge than a rumor that Mr. CLEVELAND was rather for the bill than against it. But that was so little thought of that the session of 1887-1888 opened after an almost complete suspension by the free trade organs of tariff talk with any special reference to the President, their attention having been engaged chiefly with criticisms, all hostile upon his policy on the civil service. The message changed this from East to

West. From that moment President CLEVE-MAND became the ideal, the sole, the uncriticised candidate of the tariff smashers; and the great abolition movement was re newed with an earnestness and confidence it had never exhibited before. The three stages of this momentous effort may be marked by the President's message, the introduction of the MILLS tariff bill, prepared strictly in accordance with Mr. CLEVELAND'S views, and the beginning of the debate upon it in the House on April 18.

To get at the animating spirit of the pow

erful organization, which has so unreservedly solidified about the project of carrying the esident and this enterprise of his to further and complete triumph, we will consider the indications of sentiment excited by the last act in the drama, the introduction of the bill. First of all we will give the place of honor to the Courier-Journal, and we imagine that no one will dispute the justice of this selection.

That journal, which fluttered gently about the protective idea prior to the opening of Congress, after the onset had been sounded by Mr. MILLS, thus boldly spoke out: "Protection in America never needed friends so much

"The Pennsylvania money devil," continwes our able contemporary, "is talking sweetly to the South." But the South, "now

rid of one kind of slavery, is not quite ready

take another " No less direct in meaning is another ardent tariff reformer, also among the very foremost and unvarying advocates of the President's renomination, the New Haven Evening Register. Its remark which we quote re, is not lessened in significance by the fact that it was made while taking the recent Connecticut Democratic State Convention to task for not endorsing without qualileation President CLEVELAND'S platform on

the tariff. In justification of this rebuke the Evening Register declares: "The Democratic programme is the repeal of the pro-

Passing to the South, to a journal of sympathies identical with those of its Connectisut colleague, the Savannah News ushers in Mr. MILLS's speech with the heading, "Protection a Plague," and considers the first remonse to the Texan statesman in this light: "The protection system has no better defender than Judge KELLEY, but the best advocates cannot sustain

beir cause if the facts are overwhelmingly against No wonder that a paper inspired with ch sentiments exultingly tells its readers a few days later that "McMILLIN lays bare

he fallacies of protection," and considers the "policy of protection riddled in debate." The Galveston News, also unquestionably among the first in the great combined move-

ment under consideration, cheers on the orstors of the attack with the cry: "The Democratic party should inflexibly oppose the

The Omaka Herald comments with more than undisguised approval upon an argument by one of the most eminent Northtern free traders, the Hon. J. STERLING MORTON, to the effect that protection tends reduce men to savagery. It urges on the campaign so energetically begun:

"The platform [Nebraska's Democratic State Conven-

ten] which went through with a rush, endorsed Free

The Democratic organ to which Mr. OLEVELAND has doubtless looked for the sectoral vote of Minnesota, the St. Pirul Daily Globe, describes Representative Willesou's speech for the MILLS bill by saying:

suman Witson gives the protectionists a dig in

The modest publication in the home of the

Democrat, seconds the efforts in behalf of the Administration's policy with the comments:

"Mills exposes the humbin of protection."
"McMillin strikes the protectionists right and left." The Chicago Herald halls Mr. WILSON'S arguments with the announcement:

"Mr. Wilson attacks protection." The New York Times, undeniably to be ranked among the most important and active organs both of Mr. CLEVELAND and of free trade, reports: "Hard hits at protection !

And to end the list of champions in such harmonious agreement, the New York Herald resorts to song for a portrayal of the anxiety and attention with which the great contest is regarded at the White House:

" GROVER, is the battle over ! What are the "Dems" about? Has our Million fixed the tariff Fo protection is knocked out?

" 'No. dear France, still they're howling 'Neath the Capitolian dome, And may squabble on till August, When the Henor'bles go home!"

Upon the floor of the House of Representatives the same underlying sentiment is revealed by the speakers in behalf of Mr. CLEVELAND'S economic policy. The startling, it may be called the radical, unanimity pervading the chief tariff reform journals is ably and sincerely reproduced by the statesmen engaged on the side of Mr. MILLS.

Mr. Macdonald of Minnesota says: "I cannot take the time to answer all the fallacious arguments that have been advanced in this debate as to the effect of a protective tariff." "The protected industries indicated by the President's message made an appeal to continue the system," says Mr. Mac-DONALD again; but it is evident that if he were the arbiter every appeal would be vain. "Protection to American industries! What

a painful farce is here enacted!" says Mr. HUDD of Wisconsin. Representative SAYERS of Texas looks to the future, doubtless echoing the actual hope of each of his associates in this campaign,

with the opinion that "the bill points in the right direction. In time, I trust that every departure from correct principle will be eliminated until a strictly revenue tariff has been obtained."

In the opinion of Mr. CARUTH, a member from Kentucky, "this tariff is a most insidious enemy. While it pretends to be giving us protection it steals our substance."

Mr. TARSNEY of Michigan is "frank to say" that he does "not believe in the doctrine of protection for protection's sake." Mr. Dockery of Missouri assaults the tariff with the declaration that "the injustice of

the so-called protective system is patent.' Representatives McCREARY of Kentucky and O'FERRALL of Virginia sneer at "Protectionists."

Mr. HEMPHILL of South Carolina presents his argument against "this miserable protective system" in this form:

"What is this tariff for protection ?" "Is it legal ?"

And to each question this statesman, one of the most active among Mr. CLEVELAND'S

licutenants, answers emphatically: "No!" "I am for the bill," says Mr. MABTIN of Texas, and "I am opposed to protection." Indeed, notwithstanding the almost isoated effort of Mr. BYNUM of Indiana to palliate the blow at the protective system, which is thus threatened, while ranging him-

self with the CLEVELAND forces, the debate may be summed up in this extraordinary passage which occurred between Mr. Mo-COMAS and Mr. HOOKER: "Mr. McConas (Rep., Maryland)—Has any friend of this bill in this debate uttered one sentence in favor of the American tariff system, which discriminates in

favor of the home producer and laborer?"
"Mr. Hooken (Dem., Mississippi)—No; there was no one, and you will not find any Demecrat to utter one." Mr. Hooker's statement was the precise truth from his point of view. The Democrats who are against the attempt to annihilate protection, such as Mr. FORAN, are

against the bill. And here we are told in the movement which has been unfolded to the public by President CLEVELAND's message and the House debates, are the candidate and platform to be adopted and proclaimed by the National Democracy for the Presidential anyass of 1888. How amazing, how inconceivable, are the inspirations of those who study in the school of theory, and worship at the shrine of fortune!

Both in the Same Boat.

There was nothing extraordinary about the relations between Mr. HATCH and the woman Scofield, except that they brought him to a shocking death. Thousands of women in New York are all the time using similar arts to allure and fleece men with money, and as they live in luxury, it is presumable that their business is successful.

But commonly their victims escape with a

pecuniary loss merely, though there are not few suicides and disappearances caused by the persistent blackmail to which reputable men have been subjected because of their association with such harples. These wretched men go forth to capture, and themselves become captives, in that respect resembling the rural gudgeons who are caught by the bait of the bunco and greengoods men. Yet they would not have traps set for them by such women as this Sco-FIELD if they were not possessed of money; and as they are almost invariably men of middle age or older, and know the ways of the world, it is fair to assume that they understand the dangers of the situations into which they get themselves. An ordinary swindler or blackleg would have no chance with them. Living in a great town, and accustomed to be on their guard against imposition, they are so quick to detect it that the Hungry Joes are never fools enough to try their games on them. Wall street is not a field that the bunco men find it profitable to work, and the very appearance of a man like Mr. HATCH would have protected him

against such male swindlers. But it is among these very men, who have been successful in making money, and who have built up a reputation that they cannot afford to have tarnished, that the woman swindler, the siren and adventuress, most considently seeks her prey, and if their hair is gray, the more hopeful she is of securing a victim. She knows that as age increases, the vanity of men as to their ability to make conquests among the fair sex is very apt to increase also, and often enormously. The wicked woman of experience passes youth by and employs her arts against age, so much more easily taken captive by appeals to vanity, and so much more foolish in its assurance of its capacity for discrimination. Her game is a very simple one. She has only to make her victims believe that they are wily, while she is trustful and unsuspictous, and that each one of them is displaying extraordinary prowess in the conquest

The town has been wondering how that astate lawyer, Mr. Marsh, could have become so easy a victim of the absurd imposition of the Diss DEBAH woman, with her daubs and her incantations; but is it not even more remarkable that all the time, at this very moment, hundreds of men of Men. Windram H. Villas, the Madison Daily affairs, proud of their knowledge and ex- cause they think his present situation

of the feminine heart.

perience of the world, are squandering their money on low and vile women, whose very appearance and whose habits of life invite suspicion, and with whom no decent mar can come in association without peril to his reputation? These women are commonly married, or assume to be so, and therefore they are all the more dangerous, but because they are wives their victims are the more eager in the pursuit, the fruit being the more attractive because it is forbidden. Yet everybody of ordinary astuteness must know that they could not pursue this manner of life except with the knowledge of their real or supposititious husbands, who, therefore, are inferentially their partners in their predatory schemes. It is usually, if not always, safe to assume that when a woman plays a sharp game of plunder, she is coached by the intellect of some man, and the strength of these harples lies in their partnership with male abettors. Hence when one of their admirers thinks he is only dealing with a woman, he has a man also to contend against, and the combination is pretty sure to beat him.

Nor must we forget that if we have crime and villainy among men, we are sure to have it among women, and perhaps proportionately, for there is nothing more untrue in fact than the claim of the women rights agitators that the weaker sex is essentially the more moral. Because they are weaker, women are the more readily led astray by wicked men, and it is the consciousness of this fact that stimulates the crafty fellows who are caught in the traps of the harples, to exercise their supposed fascinations on them.

Therefore in these cases, as in the bunco and green-goods cases, captor and captured are equal offenders, and the one deserves no more sympathy than the other.

Playing Into the Hands of Speculators.

A rather remarkable illustration of the manner in which Congress, wittingly or unwittingly, plays into the hands of speculators, is furnished in the case of the Union Pacific Railway Company, legislation concerning which has been pending in Congress for the past four years. Two or three times the House has been on the verge of a decisive vote, but in each case it has been staved off by the tactics of a small knot of stock operators whose interests lie in keeping the relations of the Government with that company unsettled, and the stock as a football in the market. It is not a necessary inference from this state of things that Congressmen themselves are interested in delaying a settlement on account of the peculiar speculative opportunities the existing conditions afford. It is much more likely that Congress has failed to act chiefly from ignorance of the motives and designs of the active opponents of the company, who, during these four years, have persistently opposed every step toward settlement.

The story of this organized opposition, of the methods of its operation, the means adopted, the ingenuity of its devices, the grand strategy of the campaigns, and the skilful tactics of the parliamentary skirmishing, its fertility in expedients and abundance of resource, would, if written, make what the late Dr. GREELEY used to call "mighty interesting reading." It is now well known that this concerted movement began when JAY GOULD was the largest stockholder and controlling spirit of the Union Pacific, and was really a drive at him. It began in the Forty-eighth Congress with the introduction of a number of bills of a hostile character. None of these were passed, but they were pushed with so much energy that the price of the stock was se riously affected, and the bears reaped, in consequence, large profits. But Mr. GOULD was not so much a sufferer as was supposed. He sniffed the coming disturbance quite early and, with his wonted alacrity, got out. He has held no Union Pacific stock since 1885.

The curious thing about it is that the speculators who began the movement against GovLD kept on fighting the Union Pacific at Washington, and hammering the stock after he was well out of it. And yet not so curious either, for they had learned in the Congressional campaign of 1884 that so long as the unsettled relations between the Government and the company continued bilities in the stock. They have accordingly kept up the fight ever since. There is today a strong lobby at Washington, backed by certain influences in Wall street, ready to oppose at every point any legislation whatever touching the Union Pacific. They are counting upon certain Congressmen to assist in carrying out their designs, even to the extent of repeating the filibustering tactics employed to defeat the Direct Tax bill. We cannot believe that Congress will fail to see the speculative purpose of such obstructive proceedings; and we have no idea

that it will permit them to succeed. The funding bill now pending has been unanimously reported by the Pacific Railroads Committee, and is the matured result of thorough examination of the subject in all its bearings, not alone by this committee, but by a similar committee of the last Congress, which agreed upon a bill substantially the same as this. It has the support of the majority of the investigating Commission appointed by the President under the law the last Congress. The principle upon which the bill is based has been approved by every Government officer whose duties have brought him in relation with the subject, and the necessity of speedy action has been constantly urged by Government officials, from the President down, for the past four years. On every account Congress should make a final disposition of this question during the present session.

At any rate, it should be voted on and de cided one way or the other. That is the only way to defeat the gamblers and remove the danger of Congressional scandal. Every pretext for delay has been exhausted. Congress should not permit itself to be longer used by speculators.

William T. Coleman.

We notice with attention, but without the slightest surprise, the brutal observations which a limited number of journals, without distinction of age, politics, or previous conditions of servitude, think proper to indulge in with reference to the embarrassments in which the great menufacturing and mercantile house of WILLIAM T. COLE MAN & Co. has recently become involved. We have rarely seen anything more discreditable to human nature than some of these observations.

Mr. COLEMAN is one of the great men of this country. In heart, in mind, and in public services of the most remarkable and elevated nature, he towers far above those who would insult him in the crisis of a temporary misfortune. Among all the distinguished citizens of this republic there is no one, not in a position of official distinction and public power, whose character and ability have endeared him to so vast a circle of friends, no one who is more warmly esteemed or more cordially respected by those who have the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance.

To Mr. COLEMAN, as to his friends, the sneers of those who assail him simply be-

makes it proper and timely to do so, are of very little consequence. Judging by the past, there is no reason to doubt that he will very soon extricate himself from all these troubles, and, so far as the public interest is concerned, nothing can be more desirable But, even if he should not succeed in this manly undertaking, there is one thing that is certain, and that is that under all possible circumstances there will never be a shade upon the honor nor a spot upon the honest fame of WILLIAM T. COLEMAN.

Governor Hill's veto of the High-License bill proceeds upon ample and sufficient reasons, and meets the approval of the Democratic party of New York.

The nomination of the Hon. R. B. Roose-VELT to be Minister at the Hague peacesses elements of propriety. Mr. Roosevent is a gentleman and a scholar, and, besides, he is o Dutch origin. But what will be do for trout fishing in that brookless land? We shudder as we reflect on the radness which may gather over his manly soul under the level skies of his remote ferefathers; and then he will pick up his traps and come home. But let him be confirmed all the same.

The Tribura is incilned to doubt that Mr. N. C. Mean of Albany was justifiable when, in a speech in court, he spoke of Governor Hill, as 'a high muck-n-muck." Yet the term is correct. It is pure American, such as is spoken on the Onondaga reservation and some of our Western ranches. It is almost synenymous with the word Mugwump, and means a person of dismection, power, or exalted position. It is fortunate that there are two genuine American words that express this meaning, because, though both might strictly be applied to the editor of the Tribune and to Governor Hill, no one would think of calling either of them a Mugwump. But both are high muck-a-mucks in their respective spheres, and have reason to be proud of the fact.

The despatch printed yesterday from Alabama about a vast negro plot against the whites appears to have had but a slight foundation. It is alleged that the plot was revealed by a colored man who is dead. Just such stories used to be set affoat, every now and then. during the times of slavery, and as far back as the period when these States were British colonies. It was also the prevailing opinion in the South, before the war, that, if the negroes should ever be freed, they would be filled with an uncontrollable desire to massacre the whites who had held them in slavery. during the long period of over two centuries in which negro slavery existed in this country, there was no serious disturbance of the peace between blacks and whites. During the war between the free and slave States there was no insurrection among the slaves, though many blacks enlisted in the Union army as it advanced into the regions in which they lived. Since the proclamation of emancipation by ABRAHAM LINCOLN there has been no interruption of the peaceful relations between the Southern blacks and whites, excepting petty local troubles. Yet, many and many a time, all through the generations since 1619, there have been revelations of alleged negro plots against the whites similar to the plot which is now reported from Alabama as the concoction of secret negro societies. It will doubtless turn out that the confession alleged to have been made by a negro who is dead was as baseless as many other stories of the kind in

The religious statistics contained in latest consus returns of India inform us that there are over 40,000,000 Mohammedans and 3 Unitarians in that country. Though the Uritarians an hardly be called an important and influential sect in India, they certainly occupy a very conspicuous position among 250,000,000 people From a statistical point of view the Unitarians of India appear to be Trinitarians.

The Tennessee Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America has taken the same course as was taken on Monday by the Quadrennial Conference of Methodists, in refusing to admit women to membership. For years past women have been appealing to this Supreme Council; but at ast, when the appeal was taken up, it has barred its doors against them. They argued that women are welcomed to membership, and eligible to office, in the Knights of Labor, and that both sexes stand on terms of equality in many other societies and organizations; but every argument was in vain. The women must be patient in these times. All old customs cannot be overthrown at once.

We are looking for a trial in which a memorable example shall be made of some of the reckless drivers of this city. Yesterday we gave a list of the persons injured in the streets within the previous day by reckless driving. It was not an unusual day for such cases, yet as many as four of them were reported, and bad cases, too. A man of 35 was run over by a cart in Third avenue. A man of 50 was knocked down and wounded by a truck in Water street. A two-year-old child was knocked down by a horse car in Avenue B. A boy of S was run over and had his leg broken by a truck in Seventh avenue. This is bad enough as a day's list of serious cases; but there were doubtless many other cases less serious that were not reported. We have referred to this matter many times of late; but the reckless drivers take no heed of remonstrance, and go on wounding and maining the victims who cannot escape from them. We feel very sure that some of them will soon get a warning from the Court that will remove them, at least for some years, from any temptation to reckless driving in the streets of this city.

Exhibitions are usually opened with more or less pomp. It is nothing remarkable that the Glasgow Exhibition has been opened with due solemnity and joy. What is remarkable, however, is that "the weather was fine and the sun shone brightly." This was indeed an exhibition for which the Glesga folks must have been unpropored. Fine weather in Glesga! They will be having drinkable coffee in London next.

If any of our renders has been deluded into the belief that any successful rival has yet been found for steam as a motive power, let him read what Prof. R. H. THURATON of the Stevens Institute says in the May number of the Forum. Discoveries and davices with that end in view have been brought forward, tried, found wanting, and disappeared with marvellous quency and regularity from the time of CART-WEIGHT and Dr. TRESCULY down to the present "Still," says the Professor, "the crop of credulous capitalists never grows less. Ether engines. bisulphide-of-carbon engines, ammonia engines, and carbonic-acid-gas engines, cloud engines, and chloreform engines come and go with all the certainty if not the regularity of the seasons, and each lives its short life and disappears, only to be succeeded by another of the same tribe. The race of unedu

talking promoters flud their prey ever ready." A few years ago a crucial trial of the best of the recent devices of this seductive class was made very thoroughly by Mesers, GANTT & MAURY, with the following results: "Comparing alcohol, ether, bisulphide of carbon and chloroform, with water and its vapor, steam, it was found that, as the well-known laws of thermo-dynamics indicate, all were of precisely equal efficiency if worked in perfect engines within the same range of temperature with no waste occurring other than that which is una voldable. If worked in each case, through the range of pressure familiar to us as employed in the steam engine, it was found that steam required the smallest engine to do a given amount of work. It was also the most economical, with the single exception of chloroform which was a fraction of one per cent. better;

cated inventors never dies, and the smooth-

quite too slight a difference to be considered "The final conclusions were, beyond doubt that the limit being taken as the and admissable pressure, steam is the most

efficient of all, and that all the apparent advantages claimed under exceptional conditions for either of the less familiar vapors may be secured in the steam engine by that increase of initial pressure illustrated continually in the history of that motor from the days of WATT. 'None of the non-aqueous vapors will ever successfully compete with steam.'" And yet we dare say the credulous will continue to be deluded by humbug inventions. "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a postle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

The New Haven Evening Register prints with great prominence a letter in praise of Mr. James Gallacher's vigorous appeal to the re-cent Connecticut Democratic State Convention in favor of free trade. It is interesting to oberve that this number of Mr. Gallaguen and his theories signs himself CYRUS H. PENDLE-TON, M. D.

Mayor Huwirr has withdrawn from the Board of Electrical Control, on the ground that its proceedings have grown to be a public scandal. The public will regret that Mayor Hewire's patience has become exhausted, and that, in consequence, he has removed from the Poard of Electrical Control, in his own person, the only element that implied any check or safeguard upon its proceedings. It is, as the Mayor observes, a public scandal; and the sconor the Commissioners are suspended or abolished the better.

Assemblyman Moore, or Ep Moore, as he s familiarly called, was beaten by the Staten Island Democrats at the last election, and now the "curse of Chomwell" seeins about to fall upon them. The bill which passed the Assembly in April, and which presents Mr. ERAFTUS WIMAN and his friends with seven miles of water front on Staten Island, is now before the Senate. It was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. CROMWELL, the gentleman who defeated Mr. MOORE, and Tom PLATT and the entire rag ring are said to be deeply interested in it. The Albany Argus vigorously denounces the scheme of handing over "the most valuable water front perhaps in the world "to "a British subject who has no interest in this country beyond what his ratiroad projects and land grabbing can bring him."

It is to be hoped that "the gem of New York harbor," as the Argus gracefully calls Staten Island, will be saved from this misfortune, and that the Senate, or at least the Governor, will kill this land boodling measure as dead as Mr. CROMWELL has killed himself politically. But the lesson is a good one. It will teach the Staten Island Democrats not to vote for a Republican again.

So the Evening Post is going to turn Governor Hill out of the Democratic party. Well, well, let us all wait and see it done. And in the name of President CLEVELAND, too. It is a funny world, and modesty is in the ascendant.

A great scholar, a good and true man, is taken from among us in the death of MICHAEL HEILPRIN, which occurred yesterday at Summit, N. J. He was a Jew and a rationalist, and his work on the "Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews" was the most considerable publication from his pen. As an assistant and revisor in the preparation of the American Cyclopedia his services were of great value. One of his sons, Angelo Heilprin, is a distinguished professor of biology in Philadelphia, and another, Louis HEILPRIN, is the author of the 'Historical Reference Book," a manual of constant utility to teachers, students, and professional men.

The Despotism in Cuba,

From a Circular Addressed by Señor Verea, Editor of El Progress, to the Editors of Spanish Newspape, New York.

I have just been informed that the numbers of El Progreso, dated April 15, have shared the same fate as those of May 31; that is, they have been stolen by the mployers of the Post Office in Havana.

I say stolen because there is no fitter word. Some days ago Tut Sun of this city published a letter rom its correspondent in Havana, which said that in to other part of the civilized world occurred what daily nasses in the Cuban Post Office

The employees of the Havana Post Office have unlawfully and of their own will appropriated 1,500 num ers of El Progress.

From Bl Artsuder Cubane The Sus on Monday published its third correspondent from Havana signed "Argus." The truth of his statements is established by the newspapers of that city, and corroborated by El Aviender Cubano. Great importance attaches to these letters, as by them the American peo

ple realize the true condition to which Cubs has sunk. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Berlin is to have a new cathedral. Two more theatres are about to be built on the Strand. mere becoming fashionable.

The Vienna journals aunounce the death of a peasant n Moravia, aged 142 years. Ross Ronheur now goes about searching for studies in s cutaway coat and trousers. The red carnation is now regularly recognized as the

representative Boulanger flower.

A six-inch wire gun, weighing less than five] tons, burst at proof at the Woolwich arsenal.

Lord Roseberry is about to import a pair of American trotters, and much interest is excited at the prospect. A Spanish price treeently inherited 250,000, and gave it to the Vatican in exchange for a plenary indulgence. A circular is abundantly signed by the eldest sons of peers asking for a reformation of the House of Lorda. demand in the London market for Easter lilles has become so great that Illy growing has become a great industry in Bermuda.

The "Black Sea and Azof Canal Company," with a capital of \$17,080,000, are about to begin cutting a canal eross the Crimean isthmus. Several female vocalists have agreed to abandon low

neck dresses in concert rooms and in private singing on gagements in order to have fewer colds.

The monkeys are so thick in the State of Tabasco that

it is almost impossible to build a telegraph line. They all get on the wire and swing until it breaks. There is a rumor that the Prince of Wales has been thinking about a visit to America next year with the Duke of Sutherland, but it has taken no definite shape. At last Emplaced is about to be wated from her bar-barism in regard to the science of shaving. A New Yorker is about to establish a harber's shop in London

on the luxurious principles of America. The French Government is about to build an absolutely unstakable man of war. This will be accomplished by the use of celulose amorphe, a product of cecoanut fibre, so classic that if pierced the hole closes of itself.

The heads of the Cambridge students have been meas ured, showing that the average brain capacity of a First Class man is 244.56 cubic inches. The capacity of the ordinary pass man's head measure: 237.33 cubic inches. A man near Vienna lost three wives, by each of whon he became possessed of a child and a mother in law. He was on excellent terms with all. These ladies used to meet frequently at his house, where they came to see his children; but the meetings finally culminated in a grand pitched battle, and they all three subpounsed their

on-in-law as a witness.
At a rehearshi in Manchesfer a theatrical diamond necklade worn in the "Lights o' London" was flung upon the stage with such force that it broke, and had to be sent to the jeweller's for mending. It was then discovered that it was a set of real stones belonging to another customer which had been sent by mistake. and it was restored to the owner.

The " Frankle Ciube." From the Boston Evening Record.

If they are going to establish a "Frankie" Club in Massachusetts for the Presidential campaign, its headquarters ought not to be in the Heraid office. The best suggestion is to have the Young Men's Demo-crat Cub, which has lately started up here, changed into the "Frankle" Cub. There are several of our young friends who are handsome and agreeable gentlemen in that club, and would do valiant service in such gallant cause. There are Harvey Collison and John Young men, start up a "Frankie" Club. News from Mr. Blaine.

From the Mail and Express. Mr. Blaine, in a letter from Rome to Mr.

William Walter Pheips, dated April 16, says that he has leased his Har Harbor cottage to Coi. Shepard of the Muil and Express, and that he has promised Mr. Carne-gle to let him drive him to the Scottish Highlands some time in June. Mr. Blaine makes no mention in the letter of politica personal or otherwise. He evidently has no tion of leaving Europe until after the Convention

The Two Leaders of New York's Bur. From the Inter-Ocean. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who divided

honors with ex-Senutor Conkling, do the mos advocate at the New York bar.

DOM PEDRO AND BRAEIL.

The Emperor's Grave Iliness and Ite Post olbie Political Sequences. WASHINGTON, May 10,-The serious illness

of Emperor Dom Pedro II. at Milan has led to some talk of the succession to the throne in case of his death or abdication. Even before he news of his grave attack in Italy there had been persistent reports of his intention to resign the crown, but these had given way to assurances that he would return to Rio Janeiro during the present month. Perhaps the rumor of his intended abdication was received the more easily from the fact that his father, Dom Pedro L. abdicated in 1831, when the present Emperor was only 6 years old, thus leaving the empire under a regoncy for more than nine years, when Dom Pedro IL began to govern in person. The possibility of an inherited bent to throw off the cares of reigning with the advance of years was increased, in the case of the present Emperor, by his well-known predilection for occasional ab sence from his domains and his fondness for travelling. He has now been absent in Europe for some months, and should considerations of permanent and aggravated ill-health be imperative, it would be by no means surprising to find him giving up the throne.

Brazil follows Portugal in its exclusion of the Salie law, so that females may occupy the throne. The oldest child of Dom Pedro II., and accordingly the heiress presumptive, is Princess lastel, wife of the Comte d'En, who is now Princess Regent, having been appointed to act in that capacity on the Emporor's departure to Europe. They have three sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Pedro, is a lad 12 years old, while Prince Lulz is now 10 years old, and Prince Antonio 19 to 7. For a long time the Brazilians had accustomed themselves to look for their future Engreror to the children of the sister of Princess Isabel, Princess Leopoldina, who was married to Prince August of the house of Sax-e-Coloura, They had many children, while for twelve years none were born to Princess Isabel, the elder of Dom Pedrois daughters. The eldest of the children of Princess Leopoldina, Prince Pedro Angusto, was born at Rio de Janeiro in March, 186s, while his coustn, the heir presumptive, was not born till more them into years after. In October, 1873. Thus for some years the former was looked upon by Dom Pedro himself as probably the future occupant of his throne; and his unusually fine prosence and winning manners, with his hearty sympathy in the intellectual pursuits of his granifather, made him a favorite alike with the Emperor and people, while since the death of his mother he has seemed especially dear to Dom Pedro, Perhaps were he able to hand the sceptre to this young Prince, who, having just bassed his 22d year, is quite carable of wielding it, he would be tempited to resign the cares of the throne, which he has occurded in person for nearly half a century, exclusive of his previous reism under guardianship, and devote himself to travel, study, and the reparation of his health.

However, affairs have gone on quietiy during the Princess Resent's sway. One change of Ministry has occurred, and there have been business adversities which, however, are not traceable to political causes. Still, with no marked ability or taste for subservation to the throne must be the ardent desire of Brazilians. His reign of more than the service of the part of Princess Recent's sway. One change of Ministry has occurred and hi Princess Isatel, wife of the Comte d'Eu, who is now Princess Regent, having been appointed to act in that capacity on the Emperor's departure

From a Workingman's Point of View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The issue ow pending in Congress between the representatives of nome and foreign industries is most important to the working class in this country. It is a question whether our own working people or the cheap labor of foreign countries shall be employed to supply the de-

nands of our own market.

This Tariff bill is so ingeniously contrived and so as iduously pressed by its supporters as to deceive the

representatives of the people. It is plain that an effort is now being made by the Herold, the World, and other organs of cheap labor interests, to work up a sentiment in favor of this bill and ass it off as the opinion of American working ner ut it is an incontrovertible fact that the intelligent workingmen of the country are opposed not only to ree trade, but to any measure tending in that direction.

The people are told that all they need to do to comtake the duty off raw materials. When that is done, and those employed in the production of raw materials are thrown out of employment, the difference in the price of labor will yet remain. American laborers will till demand \$1 for labor which the manufacturers of England, France, and Germany can buy for 50 cents. and we will be as far from foreign markets as before.

The only benefit to be gained by the admission of raw materials will be a slight reduction in the cost of living.

The only benefit to be gained by the admission of raw materials will be a slight reduction in the cost of living. The rich man will gain but the laborer will lose not only by a doctine in wages, but by loss of employment. We have no need to go abroad for our raw material. Our billsides teem with ore, and men stand idle on every street corner, a burden to themselves and a menace to the peace of the country.

It is a plain fact that our own country is an inexhaustable storehouse of wealth; that our own labor he equal to the task of producing at home all that is necessary to the most extravagant me of all the people; and that millions of capital are seeking investment. Why not employ the surplus labor of our own country in producing what we want from abroad?

Our free trade friends tell us that the depression in the labor market is due to overproduction, and to reduce the labor market is due to overproduction, and to reduce the labor market is due to overproduction, and to reduce the labor market is due to overproduction, and to reduce the advantage of all Europe on our abores. We are unbiashingly invited by the foreigners who father and support the Mills bill to sacrifice our own market for a chance to get possession of others that are already overstocked. The workingmen of America may as well understand in time that the Mills Tariff hill was not designed for their benefit. It was planned by the rich or the benefit of the rich, and they alone will profit by it, as they can draw on cheaper markets while labor here will be brought to the level of that in foreign countries.

If American laborers while labor here will be brought to the level of that in foreign countries.

If American laborers while labor here will be brought to the level of that in foreign countries.

If American laborers while labor here will be brought to your advance of the United States are no better than the workingmen of any other country, and they should be content to fill the place and condition in life which it has pleased nor Amingraly towe

Expostulations of a Braker TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a

ck broker and representative of what is designated as Wall street business, I beg to take exception to the criticisms of Mr. Matthew Marshall's article in Tur Sun of last Monday morning, in which he says the public have been so fleeced and deceived by the machinations of the se-called leaders of Wall street that it is no wonder duliness reigns there, and that until the Augean stables are cleansed there will be no healthy activity about the Stock Exchange. This is one of the popular concells that we occasionally lear from unfortunity losers, who hold Wall street influences responsible for their own mistakes but I venture the opinion that nowhere upon the face of the earth is the standard of honor held ligher than in the desirus of the recorded the daily factorized that it the the manufact of the contribution of the contribut f the se-called leaders of Wall street that it is no wonder

A Drummer Boy's War Record. Boston, May 10.-A medal with an interest-

ing history was found in an old house in Cheises rester day. It is of silver, shield shaped, and bears the in lay. It is of silver, shield-shaped, and bears the in-cripiten: "Willie Johnson, aged 18 years, Company D. Fhird Vermont Regiment. Presented with a madal by Secretary Stanton for earrying this fram through the seven days fight between Richmond, being the only drum seven days fight between Richmond, being the only drum and the seventh of the seventh of the seventh of the sex found in the issues in Chesica by one attached who intended to pawn it, but another tensel lie format, who intended to pawn it, but another tensel referred it, and it now awata the claim of the owner or this friends at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms at the intelled Hegus.

Read Clark Russell's great romance of the sea. "The Death Ship," the most powerful and imaginative litter-ary production of medicin times, which will begin in The Sussan how of May 13.—46a.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Mr. Cleveland Really Thinks he Can Lees New York and be Safe. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- "What will it avail he Democratic party to renominate Cleveland if he can't carry New York?" was the question

of a former member of Congress of national reputation in Willard's last night. Do you think there is any doubt of his ability to do it?" was the interrogative response. "We have been told that the Presiient's course has been so satisfactory to the business men of that State that they have as nuch confidence in him as they have even in

"If by the business men you mean the im-

John Sherman."

portors," was the rejoinder, "I think you are right, but you must remember that New York city is now the greatest manufacturing point in the United States. There will be no decisive action on the tartif question by Congress before the meeting of the Democratic nominating convention, and consequently the President's message will be substantially the platform of the party if he is nominated. There is no getting away from that. This being the fact, we shall be confronted by the opposition of every mechanic and laboring man in the country, who is intelligent enough to know that selfpreservation is the first law of nature. He will see in the success of the Democratic candidate a menace to his earning capacity that most certainly will influence his vote. When you touch the pecket nerve of a merchant or a banker, you have immediately the most forcible protest that he can make. When you atof a day laborer, he will protest by striking against such a reduction if there is the slightest possible hope of such a strike being successful. In this case his strike will be through the ballot box, where it will certainly be effective. The me-chanics and the laboring men of New York city and State outnumber its importers and these whose business interests make them favor free trade, indeed all that squints that way, a hundred to one. You can't take Mr. Cleveland unless you take his free trade theory also. He has shown by his conduct how little he cares for party rules or ideas when they do not agree with his own notions. He basset an example of political independence that many Democrats will not be slow to follow, especially when they believe that his policy is rulnous to

their personal interests."
"But," urged a third, "who is there that we can take to carry New York if not Cleveland? Hill is certainly not available as a candidate. In fact, he has virtually withdrawn."

"Whatever Hill's ideas may have been on the subject," was the answer, "it is certain that he is not a candidate now. However, there is a man who could earry New York without doubt were he the nominee. That man is the Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney. He is not in sympathy with the President's ultra ideas on the tariff question, and had the President listened to his advice, it would have been far better for the party. Originally invited to a seat in the Cabinet more with regard to his social qualities and his ability to entertain than for his statesmanship, he has developed unlooked-for ability as a master of statecraft. He has done more to give us an American navy worthy of the name than any men who has had to do with navat affairs since the days of Madison. With abundant wealth at his command, he has entertained like a prince, while his feelings and sympathies are wholly with the American mechanics and workingmen. He has tried proclivities, but his efforts that way have not only been disregarded, but directly opposed."

"There is a bit of unwritten history back of

said another of the group, "that is

bound to come out before long. The relations between Vilas and Whitney are hardly similar to those which existed between David and Jonathan or Damon and Pythias, I believe the President himself has doubts of his ability to carry New York, but believes that by his ariff ideas he can make inroads on the Republican column in the Northwest that will offset the loss of the Empire State. He is so stubborn that it would be ridiculous to say that he was under any man's influence but his own, but it is cortain that he leans toward Vilan's ideas. His selection of a Democrat from Illinois as his choice for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was a part of his bid for Northwestern support. Vilas believes that the Republican Northwestern column is not Impregnable. The idea is delightful to the President's mind. He would be pleased beyond measure if his Administration could receive the endorsement that would be given it by his reflection. He would be delirious with joy if that endorsoment could be obtained notwithstanding the objections of New York. There is no sentimentality in his composition. He does not value old friendships. That is shown by the fact that the friends of his boyhood, of his youth, of his early manhood, and of all his former political career, have been almost wholly ignored by him, so far as political recognition goes, in the days of his exaltation and power. He has changed his friends about as often as he has changed his suits of clothes. Those who were most eager for him to be made Sheriff of Erie county were not his most enthusiastic supporters when he was a candidate for Mayor of Buffalo: and those who hotly desired him to be the chief magistrate of that city were rather lukewares when he was a candidate for Governor of the State. The men who furnished the sinews of war to make the fight in Ohio and New York in his behalf when he ran for the Presidency. with possibly two exceptions, one in western Pennsylvania and the other in New York city, would see him as far in Sheol this time as a pigeon can fly in a week, before they would put up a dollar to help him. No one knows this better than Cleveland. He has made sure of the South by giving it all that it has asked for, and by offering free trade doctrine to its delighted theorists. He would like to punish his old State because it has not, in his estimation, given him the enthusiastic support he thinks he is entitled to. If he cannot have the rown of Casar, then welcome the example of Sampson. I fear that in his defeat will fall the pillars of the Democratic temple. No party can afford to have its fate so indissolubly bound up with the fortunes of any one man, and the Democratic party can least afford it of all." This talk was the food for thought in more than one group,

Another Aspect of the Binine Boom.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Touching the recent sensational despatch to a Philadelphia paper, stating that Mr. Blaine would be nominated at Chicage, and that he would accept, the most conservative ampublicans here, who are certain to be leaders in the Con vention, assert with confidence that the Convention is not to be stampeded in the interest of Mr. Blaine, and some of them, with a frankness that could not be dis covered some months ago, express the doubt nor covered some months ago, express the doubt now whether, if Mr. Blaine's name should be formally, and with authority even, proposed to the Convention, he would secure the momination.

Whoever was the inspiring cause of this latest sensa-tion, he has falled of his mark. If, by the publication, he expected to improve the chances of the nomination of Mr. Biaine. The effect, as seen from this standpoint, is rather injurious to the candidacy of Mr. Blair a candidate—than favorable to it. It has served to ex-cite the indignation of the friends of the other candi-dates, whose plans are formed, and who resent anything which seems to them to be a subtle plan to play upon them a political trick.

Thurman for Vice-President. From the St. Louis Republican

Prom the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In spite of the fact that ex-Senator Thurman of Ohio has reached an advanced age and has repeatedly stated to his friends that he wishes to be left out of pelitics, a meeting was held here last night by some fifteen or twenty prominent Democrata, who discussed the advisability of having the old man's name presented to the St. Louis Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Fresidency. His friends here seem to think that the pissing of ex-Senator Thurhere seem to think that the planing of ex-Senator Thur-man on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland would bring out an

Str T. H. Grattan Esmondo to Speak. Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmondo, who will leave here for England on May 29 after a tour in the interest of Irish home rule, will address a mass meeting on May 20 in this city. This will be his last address before asiling and the Irish Parliamentary committee of this city will meet at the Hodman House of the city will meet at the Hodman House of